

Cardiff Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

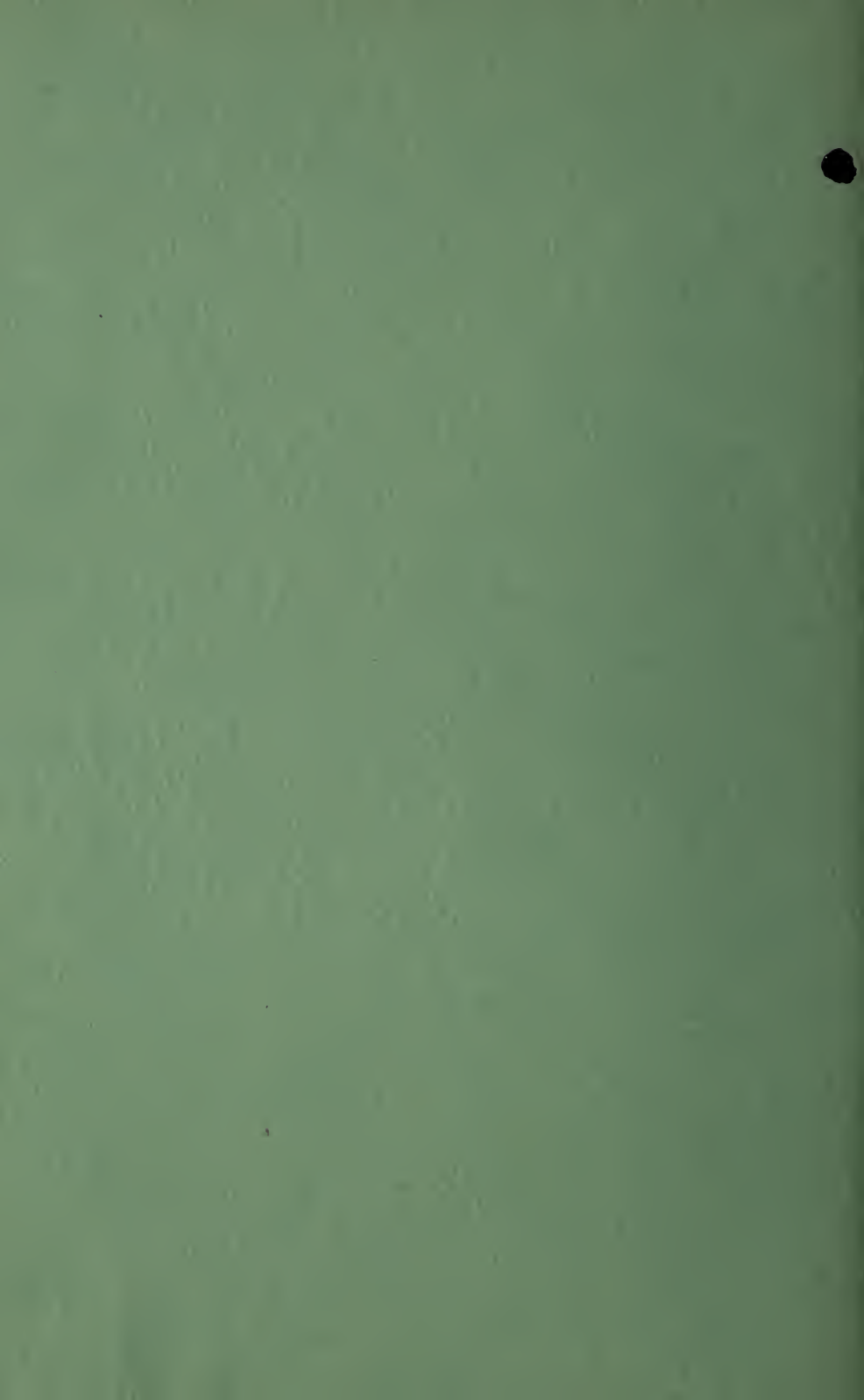
FOR THE YEAR

1951

BY

G. McKIM THOMAS

**M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S.(Eng.), D.P.H.(Lond.),
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**



Public Health Officers, 1951

Medical Officer of Health :

G. McKIM THOMAS,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S.(Eng.), D.P.H.(Lond.).

Senior Sanitary Inspector

EVAN JONES, M.S.I.A., No. 2 District (Radyr).
(Retired 31st March, 1951)

Sanitary Inspectors

G. I. HALL, M.S.I.A., No. 3 District (Dinas Powis)

WM. DAVIES, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., No. 1 District (Whitchurch)
(Appointed Senior Sanitary Inspector (No. 2 District) 1st June, 1951)

H. WILLIS, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., No. 1 District (Whitchurch)
(Appointed 31st March, 1951)

Clerical Staff :

A. M. REES

K. G. TADD

Rodent Operatives :

W. DOERR

T. J. RICHARDS

Cardiff Rural District Council

Health Department,
20, Park Place,
Cardiff.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Cardiff Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Welsh Board of Health in their Circular 42/51 (Wales) request that the Council will direct that the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1951 be prepared on the lines of that for 1950.

Besides dealing generally with matters within the Medical Officer of Health's responsibility regarding public health and preventive medicine the report should deal specifically with the matters indicated below :—

National Assistance Act 1948—Water Supply—Sewerage
—Food—Statistics—Factories Act 1937.

In the body of the report will be found sections dealing with the above matters as affecting your district.

In the early part of the year an increased number of persons were taken ill with Influenza and of these cases a proportion developed complications of Pneumonia and there were several deaths.

During the year plans were made for the Mass-X-ray unit to visit the district and whilst it was originally intended that centres would be set up at Whitchurch, Rhiwbina, Dinas Powis, Sully and Tongwynlais, it was finally decided that only at Whitchurch and Rhiwbina were the centres set up. The curtailment was very disappointing and was due to the many calls made from other districts to have the service of the unit. It is the desire of the Council to have the remaining portion of the district served during 1952 and arrangements are in hand for this to be done.

In my last year's report details were submitted to the Council of a Review of Cases on the Tuberculosis Register. This matter is under constant review and a further report has been submitted to the Council bringing the previous information up to date and also drawing attention to those cases where improvements can be obtained by re-housing etc.

Upon a report being submitted of the desirability of providing "Litter Bins" at certain specified places throughout the district the Council decided to enter into a contract with a firm for the supply of the bins. Unfortunately owing to certain difficulties the bins have not yet been placed in the district.

With a view to tidying up the refuse receptacles in the district a survey was first made as to the type of receptacles which were in use in the Council House estates and the Council decided that a commencement should be made with a small estate consisting of 24 houses to be provided with bins at the cost of the tenant--here again owing to the re-armament programme the bins have not yet been delivered.

For some years in the past it has been the practice to examine the carcasses of all pigs which have been slaughtered throughout the district and this has revealed in 7.5% of cases disease and particularly tuberculosis of certain glands. Arrangements have been made for these glands to be examined by the laboratory services in order to ascertain the type of infection whether due to tubercle of the bovine or avian type.

The general state of health in the district is good and there are no factors leading to a particularly high death rate or sickness rate in any particular section of the population .

The death rate was 12.76 which is very much the same as for previous years. Sixty nine per cent of residents survived to 65 and over. Of Infant Deaths the figure is 18.1 per 1000 and this is as low as any part in the County and lower than for the County generally.

Infectious diseases : Yet another year has passed without a single case of diphtheria being notified--how different from the year 1900 when there were 112 notifications which accounted for 20 deaths.

Scarlet fever was notified in 19 cases of which 3 were referred for treatment in hospital--as a comparison during the year 1919, 264 cases were notified and there were 4 deaths.

The decreased incidence of these two diseases in a comparatively short period is very remarkable and has therefore saved a large number of lives and particularly of young lives.

Measles, unfortunately, is still somewhat of a problem and this year 264 cases were notified.

Whooping cough was notified in 69 cases probably a lower number owing to prophylactic injections which are being given.

Anterior Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis) : only one case was notified and this was of the non-paralytic type, the patient making a good recovery.

During the year it has been pleasing to note the number of new houses which have been or are in the course of erection throughout the district. Whilst it is not possible to give any actual figures—there are numbers of mothers and families living under most difficult conditions and the nervous tension in some of these mothers is very marked—brought about by worry on account of their families living under poor conditions, and in many cases due to the mother having to share part of a house with another family and having to prepare meals and do the family washing in the same room as another family. Re-housing of such cases is bound to improve the general health—both physical and mental.

With regard to food there has been some improvement in the variety of articles available such as more fruit but the shortages of meat are very real and the price of fish and also the quality at times leaves much to be desired. It appears that the growing child has to take excess of starchy foods in order to fill the gaps and satisfy its hunger.

On the 31st March, 1951, Mr. Evan Jones the Senior Sanitary Inspector, who had been responsible for the No. 2 District, reached the age for retirement. Mr. Jones joined the staff in 1913 when the Council was known as the Llandaff and Dinas Powis Rural District Council. During this long period many changes occurred and improvements took place and I have no doubt that he can look back with happy memories and pleasure on the many improvements which he had been able to accomplish as the result of his active interest in his work.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(i) General Statistics.

Area—acres	..	..	..	..	59,835
Estimated resident Population, mid 1951					
(Registrar General's estimate)	..	..	..	..	35,730
No. of inhabited houses	..	..	..	..	10,178
Rateable value of the district	..	..	..	..	£223,185
Sum represented by the 1d. rate	..	..	..	..	£902

(ii) Social Conditions :

The District is divided into two parts, some of which are urban in character and in Whitchurch district the estimated population is approximately 20,000 persons; the remainder is mainly rural. There are approximately 370 farms in the area and milk production is largely carried on.

The industries are as follows :—

1. British Railways (Western Region) Locomotive Repair Department, Van.
2. Blaengwynlais Quarry, Whitchurch.
3. Southfords, Ltd., Whitchurch (Wire Brush Manufacturers).
4. Cwmleyshon Quarry, Rudry.
5. Cefn On Basic and Dolomite Works, Van.
6. Cecil Sweet Factory, Whitchurch.
7. Edgefield Engineering Factory, Whitchurch.
8. John Rigg Cases Co., Tongwynlais.
9. G. T. Utley & Co., Ltd., Precision Engineers, Tongwynlais.
10. D. S. Metal Craft Ltd., Tongwynlais.
11. Melingriffith Tin Plate Works, Whitchurch.
12. Taffs Well Dolomite Co., Pentyrch.
13. Tynant Quarries, Radyr.
14. Creigiau Quarries, Creigiau.
15. Tudor Morgan & Son, Timber Merchants, Whitchurch.
16. Maberley Paker & Co., Public Works Contractor, Whitchurch
17. British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Lavernock.
18. Aberthaw and Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Aberthaw.
19. Aberthaw and Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Rhoose.
20. Turners Asbestos Cement Co., Rhoose.
21. Seth Hill & Son, Pantyffon Quarry, Bonvilston.
22. Lavernock Quarries, Ltd., Lavernock.
23. St. Andrew's Quarry Co., St. Andrews.
24. Wenvoe Quarries (1927) Ltd., Wenvoe.
25. Greenwood Bros., Lime Stone Quarry, Wenvoe.
26. Whitehall Quarries, Walston, Wenvoe.
27. British Geon, Sully.

(iii) Extracts from Vital Statistics :

	M	F	Total
1. Deaths (all ages)	244	213	457
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			12.79
2. Live births—legitimate	227	214	441
illegitimate .. .. .	..7	6	13
Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population :			
Live births—legitimate and illegitimate			12.71
3. (a) Still births—legitimate	5	6	11
illegitimate	-	1	1
Birth rate per 1,000 births of estimated resident population :			
(b) Still birth—legitimate—expressed per 1,000 live legitimate births			27.2
Still births—illegitimate—expressed per 1,000 live illegitimate births			76.8
4. (a) Deaths of infants under 1 year			
Legitimate	5	3	8
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate and illegitimate			
(b) Death of infants under 1 year :			
Legitimate—expressed per 1,000 live legitimate births			18.1
Illegitimate—expressed per 1,000 live illegitimate births			—
5. Number of Maternal Deaths			Nil.
6. Neonatal Mortality :			
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age :			
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 live births			11.01

TABLE I.
GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)—VITAL STATISTICS 1951.

				Estimated Population 1951	Births		Deaths		Infant Mortality		Neo Natal Mortality	
					Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 Population	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths under 4 weeks	Rate per 1,000 LiveBirths
England and Wales				—		15.50		12.50		—		18.80
Administrative County				732,100	11,946	16.32	10,091	13.78	441	36.92	274	22.94
Urban Districts				531,900	8,877	16.69	7,687	14.45	350	39.43	219	24.67
Rural Districts				200,200	3,069	15.33	2,404	12.01	91	29.65	55	17.92
Health Division Aberdare and Mountain Ash	Constituent Districts.											
	Aberdare Urban			40,710	608	14.93	751	18.45	33	54.28	23	37.83
	Mountain Ash Urban			31,360	551	17.57	465	14.83	23	41.74	13	23.59
Caerphilly and Gelligaer	Caerphilly Urban			35,380	748	21.14	458	12.95	27	36.10	18	24.06
	Gelligaer Urban			36,110	631	17.47	482	13.35	18	28.53	11	17.43
Mid-Glamorgan	Bridgend Urban			13,530	227	16.78	162	11.97	8	35.24	4	17.62
	Maesteg Urban			23,010	476	20.69	304	13.21	19	39.92	12	25.21
	Ogmore and Garw Urban			22,480	356	15.84	313	13.92	9	25.28	4	11.24
	Porthcawl Urban			9,388	131	13.95	164	17.47	1	7.63	—	—
	Penybont Rural			33,820	564	16.68	359	10.62	25	44.33	17	30.14
Neath and District	Neath M.B.			31,850	454	14.25	445	13.97	22	48.46	17	37.44
	Neath Rural			41,430	637	15.38	536	12.94	15	23.55	6	9.42
Pontypridd and Llantrisant	Pontypridd Urban			38,460	661	17.19	575	14.95	26	39.33	14	21.18
	Llantrisant Rural			25,440	482	18.95	295	11.60	16	33.20	10	20.75
Port Talbot and Glyncorrwg	Glyncorrwg Urban			9,343	220	23.55	122	13.06	9	40.91	7	31.82
	Port Talbot M.B.			43,970	719	16.35	545	12.39	22	30.60	12	16.69
South East Glamorgan	Barry M.B.			40,700	702	17.25	478	11.74	24	34.19	15	21.37
	Cardiff Rural			35,730	454	12.71	457	12.79	8	17.62	5	11.01
	Cowbridge M.B.			1,069	14	13.10	13	12.16	1	71.43	1	71.43
	Cowbridge Rural			19,850	303	15.26	148	7.46	9	29.70	8	26.40
	Penarth Urban			18,310	300	16.38	263	14.36	8	26.67	5	16.67
West Glamorgan	Gower Rural			11,590	201	17.34	151	13.03	5	24.88	2	9.95
	Llwchwr Urban			25,530	375	14.69	379	14.85	12	32.00	9	24.00
	Pontardawe Rural			32,340	428	13.23	458	14.16	13	30.37	7	16.36
Rhondda	Rhondda Urban			110,700	1,704	15.39	1,768	15.97	88	51.64	54	31.69

TABLE II
CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS AT VARIOUS
AGES DURING 1951

Diseases	hrs 24	Weeks				Total 1st M'th	Months				Total
		1	2	3	4		1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
Prematurity	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Heart Disease	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral Abscess	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Septicaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS	1	3	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	7

Infantile Mortality.

By this is meant the number of infants who die during the first year of life. The figure for this year is down to 17.62 which is the lowest on record and I think it as well that we should reflect on this figure. In the year 1900 when the population was 22,682 the number of children under one year who died was 78 out of 639 births. Now with a population of 35,730 there were eight deaths out of a total of 454 births. Thus it will be seen that there has been a considerable saving of child life.

Today it is as important as ever that all our efforts should be towards the prevention of disease. The hospitals and practitioner services are overwhelmed with treatment and the proportion of medical services directed to prevention is relatively small and yet there are many fields in which new research is required—particularly with regard to such matters as cancer, heart disease, digestive disorders, circulatory diseases and accidents in and about the house

What has happened in the case of infant deaths, typhoid fever, diphtheria, cholera, etc., in the past, can and must happen with many of our present day diseases if sufficient time and attention is given to them by research.

TABLE III

BIRTHS

The number of births and the birth rate in the District for the past ten years is shewn in the following table :—

Year		Births		Birth-rate
1942	..	529	..	15.2
1943	..	575	..	17.0
1944	..	623	..	17.7
1945	..	570	..	16.4
1946	..	619	..	17.3
1947	..	582	..	15.8
1948	..	525	..	14.8
1949	..	434	..	12.0
1950	..	462	..	12.4
1951	..	454	..	12.7

TABLE IV
BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1951

	Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population								Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Smallpox	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Acute Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)	All Deaths under One Year
England and Wales	15.5	0.36	12.5	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.61	1.4	29.6
126 County Boroughs & Great Towns (including London)	17.3	0.45	13.4	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.36	0.01	0.65	1.6	33.9
148 Smaller Towns Resident population 25,000-50,000—1931 Census)	16.7	0.38	12.5	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.38	0.01	0.63	1.0	27.6
London Administrative County	17.8	0.37	13.1	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.61	0.7	26.4
Cardiff R.D.C.	12.7	0.33	12.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.41	0.00	17.62

The following is a table of the principal diseases and causes of death which were registered in the district during the year under review :—

TABLE V.
CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT
DURING 1951

CAUSES					M.	F.
All Causes	....	....	....	....	244	213
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	....	....	....	....	—	—
Measles	....	....	....	....	—	1
Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	—	—
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	—	—
Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	—	—
Influenza	....	....	....	....	6	9
Encephalitis Lethargica	....	....	....	....	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	....	....	....	....	1	—
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory Sysytem	....	....	....	....	3	8
Other Tuberculosis Diseases	....	....	....	....	—	—
Syphilis	....	....	....	....	1	—
Cancer, Malignant Diseases...	....	....	....	....	36	32
Diabetes	....	....	....	....	—	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	....	....	....	....	25	38
Heart Disease	....	....	....	....	90	56
Other Circulatory Diseases	....	....	....	....	14	13
Bronchitis	....	....	....	....	18	13
Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	7	8
Other Respiratory Diseases	....	....	....	....	3	1
Peptic Ulcer	....	....	....	....	1	—
Digestive Diseases	....	....	....	....	—	—
Nephritis	....	....	....	....	4	1
Other Infective and parasitic diseases	....	....	....	....	1	1
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	....	....	....	....	1	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	....	....	....	....	3	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortions	....	....	....	....	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	....	....	....	....	—	—
Premature Birth, Malformations, Birth Injuries and	....	....	....	....	—	—
Infant Diseases	....	....	....	....	—	3
Suicide	....	....	....	....	2	—
Road Traffic	....	....	....	....	—	—
Other Violent Causes	....	....	....	....	—	—
Causes ill defined or unknown	....	....	....	....	22	23
Causes (Included in "ill defined diseases" above)	....	....	....	....	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	....	....	....	....	—	—
Death of Infants under 1 year	....	....	....	....	5	3
Total	....	....	....	....	5	3
Legitimate	....	....	....	....	5	3
Illegitimate	....	....	....	....	—	—
Live Births	....	....	....	....	234	220
Total	....	....	....	....	227	214
Legitimate	....	....	....	....	7	6
Illegitimate	....	....	....	....	5	7
Still Births	....	....	....	....	5	6
Total	....	....	....	....	5	6
Legitimate	....	....	....	....	—	1
Illegitimate	....	....	....	....	—	1

TABLE Va
TABLE SHOWING AGE OF DEATH
IN THE
CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Age				Male		Female		Total	
				1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
Under	1	....	....	8	4	6	3	14	7
	5	....	....	3	1	1	2	4	3
	10	....	....	0	0	1	2	1	2
	15	....	....	0	2	0	0	0	2
	20	....	....	2	2	1	0	3	2
	25	....	....	2	1	2	0	4	1
	30	....	....	2	1	0	2	2	3
	35	....	....	2	0	4	2	6	2
	40	....	....	3	3	2	4	5	7
	45	....	....	7	3	3	3	10	6
	50	....	....	9	5	6	5	15	10
	55	....	....	11	11	14	4	25	15
	60	....	....	15	14	9	14	24	28
	65	....	....	18	32	14	11	32	43
	70	....	....	23	35	13	17	36	52
	75	....	....	33	28	32	29	65	57
	80	....	....	34	40	36	38	70	78
	85	....	....	29	31	20	30	49	61
	90	....	....	10	10	11	21	21	31
	95	....	....	2	7	6	3	8	10
	100	....	....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Over	100	....	....	0	0	1	0	1	0
				213	230	182	190	395	420

Percentage of Deaths over 65 years of age 1950 : 63

„ „ „ „ 1951 : 69

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Public Health Laboratory Facilities.

Examination of pathological specimens and bacteriological examinations of ice-cream, milk and water supplies are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, The Parade, Cardiff.

Chemical analyses of sewage effluents, water samples and ice cream continue to be made by the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory of the same address.

Examination of Pathological Specimens during the Year.

Nature of Specimen	No. of Specimens Examined	Negative	Positive
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	36	23	13
Swabs for Diphtheria	33	33	—
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	—	—	—
Urine for Tubercle Bacilli	—	—	—
Faeces for Dysentery	25	18	7
Skin Scrapings for Ringworm	1	1	—
Hairs for Ringworm	3	—	3
Urine for pus	2	2	—
Blood for Malaria	1	1	—
Pertussis for Whooping Cough	1	1	—
Faeces for Ova	2	2	—
Blood for Undulant Fever	—	—	—
Faeces for Enteric	43	31	12
Urine for Enteric	—	—	—
Blood for Enteric	14	11	3
Faeces for Food Poisoning	3	3	—
Spinal fluid for Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—
Total	164	126	38

(b) Ambulance Services :

Medical practitioners in the district are able to use the service of the Health Department in securing the removal of infectious disease cases, where necessary, and their accommodation in hospital. On request, the Health Department contacts the appropriate hospital and arranges, through the County Ambulance Service, for an ambulance to be provided.

(c) Tuberculosis Clinics :

There are three centres at which patients from your district can attend for examination and treatment. They are situated at No. 20 Cathedral Road; "Glenview", Court House Street, Pontypridd and No. 26 Newlands Street, Barry.

At these centres, examinations including X-ray and tests, are carried out by the Chest Physicians. The examinations are not confined to persons who are actually suffering from tuberculosis but a large number of contacts also are examined so that any evidence of tubercular infection may be detected as early as possible, so giving the patients a better opportunity of being cured.

It has been the practice for years past in all notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis to examine the milk supply for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA-WATER SUPPLY

The past year has been one of active progress in the extensions of mains to afford a sufficient supply of wholesome water to remote villages where householders, farmers and some small industrial undertakings hitherto had to depend on wells or springs of doubtful purity and limited quantity. I refer in particular to the extensions covering parts of Pendoylan, Welsh St. Donatts, Rudry (Waterloo) and the Wernddu area of the Parish of Van. These extensions should assist many dairy farmers in their efforts to produce clean milk and qualify for T.T. Licences which were previously denied them on account of insufficient or otherwise unsatisfactory supply of water for milk producing purposes.

I also note with appreciation the effort being made to persuade owners of dwelling houses to secure the new supply laid on into the houses with taps fitted over scullery sinks having a discharge pipe leading to an outside gully connected to a drain. This is a noteworthy improvement in the Waterloo area of Rudry where twenty such connections have been completed. It will therefore be possible, in the near future, to dispense with the existing street tap supply of doubtful purity still considered necessary to supply a few properties not yet connected to the new supply.

Ten dwelling houses in the Wernddu area of the Parish of Van have benefited in the same way for they now draw mains water from a tap over the scullery sink whereas it was previously it was obtained from a spout near the roadside.

A considerable improvement was effected as a result of negotiations with the owners of the Glyn Cory Estate who agreed to discontinue the use of their private reservoir which supplied water for all purposes to the 23 houses and farm known as Wyndham Park, Peterston-super-Ely. The private supply had been found unsatisfactory on several occasions when samples were taken for bacteriological examination. A series of unsatisfactory results were reported and efforts had been made to persuade the owners to install filtration and chlorination plants but they preferred to link up with the Council's supply and this was effected in the second quarter of this year.

It is a matter of interest to note that this is the last of three private mains supplies which at one time served small communities in the Council's district, namely (i) St. Fagans, (ii) Creigiau and (iii) Wyndham Park, Peterston-super-Ely.

Seventy samples of water were submitted for bacteriological examination and reported in the form of a joint report by your Surveyor and myself to the Health Committee at the end of each quarter of the year. The results obtained on each supply appear on Page 18 of this report, and it will be seen that the general standard of purity is satisfactory. The few unsatisfactory samples were followed by immediate investigations and appropriate remedial action until two consecutive satisfactory results were obtained.

A table shewing the number of houses on the mains supply and the number dependent on wells or springs appears on Page 19.

I am indebted to Mr. S. P. Youldon your Engineer and Surveyor for the following interesting information giving particulars of the progress made with the extension of public mains during the year under review.

1a. Bonvilston and Welsh St. Donatts Water Scheme Part 1.

This scheme was completed in October 1950 (so far as tanks and mains were concerned), but owing to the non-delivery of the pumping units the Welsh St. Donatts section was not in operation until early 1951 and the properties served with mains water to the end of December 1951 were :—

Private Dwellings	..	51
Farms (including Field Supplies)		27

1b. Glyn Cory, Peterston-super-Ely

The 23 houses at Glyn Cory were supplied with water from the Council's supply in June.

2a. Bonvilston and Welsh St. Donatts Water Scheme Part II.

This scheme was commenced in March 1951 and good progress was made during the year, notwithstanding the fact that considerable quantities of rock were encountered in the trench excavation.

The laying of the mains is expected to be completed early in 1952 when the making of the necessary services will be actively pursued.

Two sections were completed during the year and water was made available at Llancadle and Peterston-super-Ely (Allt Farm area) when four farms and three private dwellings were connected to the mains.

2b. Bonvilston and Welsh St. Donatts Water Scheme Part II (cont).

The following extensions were submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for Grant Aid :—

- (1) Walterston Middlehill to The Talbots.
- (2) Moulton Broadclose to St. Aubins.

The Ministry were prepared to make a grant available for (1) but not for (2).

The necessary pipes being available the approved extension was included as part of the major contract and completed during the year.

3a. Pengelli Extension .

This extension was completed early in 1951 and now serves two farms and two private dwellings.

3b. Peterston-super-Ely—Station Road Extension.

This extension was completed in July 1951 and connections made for the 10 houses concerned.

4. Rudry and Rhydygwern Water Scheme.

This scheme was commenced in May 1951 and the Waterloo Section was completed and brought into use during the year, when 20 connections were made to the houses in Waterloo Row and adjoining properties.

Arrangements are in hand to extend the main to serve the properties in the Greenmeadow Area when the existing standpost supply will be superseded by a more palatable and wholesome supply.

5. Van Water Scheme.

This scheme was commenced in March, 1951 and completed in April 1951. The scheme has enabled nine houses in Wernddu Row and one bungalow plus one works to be supplied with a piped supply of water.

6. Cefn Mably—Council Houses Water Supply.

A scheme was prepared to supply the Council Houses at Cefn Mably with a satisfactory water supply.

The scheme was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government whose observations are awaited.

7. Water Mains for Housing Schemes.

Water main extensions were carried out during the year for the following sites :—

- (i) Pendoylan Housing Site.
- (ii) Creigiau Housing Site.
- (iii) Pentyrch Housing Site - Bronllwyn.

TABLE VI
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER, 1951

Source	March Quarter		June Quarter		September Quarter		December Quarter	
	Date	Result	Date	Result	Date	Result	Date	Result
A.—PUBLIC MAINS SUPPLY.								
Bonvilston, etc., Scheme	27. 3.51	Satisfactory	19. 6.51	Satisfactory	(a) 5. 9.51	Unsatisfactory		
	14. 3.51	Satisfactory	5. 7.51	Satisfactory	(b) 12. 9.51	Satisfactory	18.12.51	Satisfactory
Radyr	13. 3.51	Satisfactory	19. 6.51	Satisfactory	4. 9.51	Satisfactory	18.12.51	Satisfactory
Van (Rhymney Water Board)	8. 3.51	Satisfactory	13. 6.51	Satisfactory	19. 9.51	Satisfactory	18.12.51	Satisfactory
Welsh St. Donatts (Mid-Glamorgan Water Board)	14. 3.51	Satisfactory	19. 6.51	Satisfactory	(a) 9. 5.51	Unsatisfactory	13.10.51	Satisfactory
					(b) 12. 9.51	Unsatisfactory	15.11.51	Satisfactory
					(c) 26. 9.51	Unsatisfactory	18.12.51	Satisfactory
					(d) 1.10.51	Unsatisfactory		
					(e) 11.10.51	Satisfactory		
Penmark	27. 3.51	Satisfactory	29. 6.51	Satisfactory	24. 9.51	Satisfactory	2. 1.52	Satisfactory
Pentyrch, Creigiau and Llanilterne	13. 3.51	Satisfactory	19. 6.51	Satisfactory	23. 8.51	Satisfactory	18.12.51	Satisfactory
							3. 1.52	Satisfactory
Gwaelodygarth (Tank on Mountain)	13. 3.51	Satisfactory	19. 6.51	Satisfactory	(a) 23. 7.51	Satisfactory		
					(b) 23. 8.51	Satisfactory	18.12.51	Satisfactory
Well, New Row, Rhydygwern	12.31.51	Satisfactory	29. 5.51	Satisfactory	22. 8.51	Satisfactory	13.12.51	Satisfactory
Spring and Filtration Plant, Rudry	8. 3.51	Satisfactory	13. 5.51	Satisfactory	22. 8.51	Satisfactory	13.12.51	Satisfactory
Waterloo Terrace, Rudry	12. 3.51	Satisfactory	13. 5.51	Satisfactory	(a) 19. 9.51	Unsatisfactory		
					(b) 25. 9.51	Unsatisfactory	18.12.51	Satisfactory
B.—PRIVATE MAINS SUPPLY.								
Glyn Cory Estate*	Alternative supply available but not connected (Awaiting Agreement).		19. 6.51	Satisfactory	Samples taken at Peterston were Satisfactory			
C.—PUBLIC WELLS AND SPRINGS								
Well, Springmeadow, Lisvane	8. 3.51	Satisfactory	13. 6.51	Satisfactory	6. 9.51	Satisfactory	18.12.51	Satisfactory
Rhose Village Pump	The Pump and well are being maintained for emergency purposes.							
Well, Cefn Mably Council Houses	21. 3.51	Satisfactory	29. 5.51	Satisfactory	6. 9.51	Satisfactory	18.12.51	Satisfactory
D. PRIVATE WELLS AND SPRINGS								
Well, Draethan Row, Rhydygwern	12. 3.51	Satisfactory	29. 5.51	Satisfactory	(a) 22. 8.51	Unsatisfactory		
					(b) 6. 9.51	Satisfactory	13.12.51	Satisfactory
Spring, Wernddu Row, Van	8. 3.51	Satisfactory	13. 6.51	Satisfactory	(a) 19. 9.51	Unsatisfactory	Wernddu Row has been connected to the Council's Public Mains	
					(b) 25. 9.51	Unsatisfactory		

*The Private Supply was discontinued early in the second quarter and since then the estate has been supplied with water from the Council's Public Mains.

TABLE VII
PROVISION OF WATER SUPPLY IN THE PARISHES COMPRISING THE COUNCIL'S DISTRICT.

Name of Parish	No. of Houses (approx.)	No. of Houses on Main Supply	No. of Houses dependent on Wells etc.	Mains supply Sufficiency of Pressure	Quality Filtered and Chlorinated	Name of Suppliers	Remarks
Bonvilston	43	43	—	Satisfactory	Yes	Bulk supply, Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Main
Leckwith	20	3	17	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	Statutory Supply
Lavernock	29	19	10	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	Statutory supply
Llancarfan	119	67	52	Satisfactory	Yes	Bulk Supply	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
Lisvane	193	155	38	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	Statutory Supply
Llanedeyrn	231	191	40	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	Statutory Supply
Llanilterne	49	14	35	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Rural District Council	Cardiff Rural District Council
Llanfedw	49	—	49	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Llantrithyd	33	25	8	Satisfactory	Yes	Bulk supply Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
Llanvithyn	4	2	2	Satisfactory	Yes	Bulk supply Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
Michaelston-le-Pit	63	26	37	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff and Barry Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
Pendoylan	112	30	82	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
Penmark	226	221	5	Satisfactory	Yes	Barry Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
Pentyrch	590	493	12	Satisfactory	Yes	Pentyrch Reservoir and	Distributed through Cardiff Rural
Creigiau	85	—	—	Satisfactory	Yes	Barry Corporation	District Council Mains
Peterston-super-Ely	97	69	28	Satisfactory	Yes	Bulk supply Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
Porthkerry	159	155	4	Satisfactory	Yes	Barry Corporation	Statutory suppliers
Radyr	467	453	14	Satisfactory	Yes	Bulk supply Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
Rhydygwern	53	29	4	Satisfactory	No	Cardiff Rural District Council	Cardiff Rural District Council.
Draethan	20	20	—	Unsatisfactory	No	Private supply Tredegar Estate	Private mains
Rudry Village	131	94	10	Satisfactory	Filtered only	Cardiff Rural District Council	Cardiff Rural District Council
Waterloo	776	772	7	Unsatisfactory	No	Cardiff Rural District Council	New supply installed towards the end of the year.
St. Andrews	31	29	4	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff and Barry Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff Rural District Council Mains
St. Brides-super-Ely	112	75	37	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
St. Fagans	86	70	16	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
St. Georges-super-Ely	20	—	20	Nil	No	Nil	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
St. Lythans	115	45	43	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	Nil
St. Nicholas	27	27	—	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
Glyn Cory	182	182	—	Not at all times	No	Glyn Cory Estate up until May	The private supply was discontinued and a bulk supply obtained from the Cardiff Corp.
Sully	82	70	12	Not at all times	Yes	Barry Corporation	Statutory suppliers
Van	73	25	48	Satisfactory	Yes	Rhymney Valley Water Board	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
Welsh St. Donatts	176	126	50	Satisfactory	Yes	Mid-Glamorgan Water Board	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
Wenvoe	5,857	5,845	12	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	Statutory suppliers
Whitchurch				Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	Added area Tongwynlais through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
TOTALS	10,178	9,480	698				

TABLE VIII
ANALYSIS OF THE SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AND DRAINAGE IN EACH OF THE
PARISHES COMPRISING THE COUNCIL'S DISTRICT.

Parish	No. of Houses (approx.)	Complete water carriage to sewer	Treatment works	Cesspits		Water carriage to outfall other than cesspool or sewer	No satisfactory slopwater disposal or dry closets	Proposed scheme and order of Priority
				Complete water carriage	Slopwater only, dry closet			
Bonvilston	43	—	1	13	7	—	22	No. 17 Bonvilston Village
Leckwith	20	—	1	—	4	11	4	Nil
Lavernock	29	8	2	4	2	9	4	Nil
Llancarfan	119	—	—	17	15	—	87	No. 15 Llancarfan Village
Lisvane	193	72	4	58	20	—	39	Nil
Llanedeyrn	231	122	26	53	14	—	16	No. 12 Cyncoed Area
Llanilterne	49	—	—	10	18	—	21	Nil
Llanfedw	49	2	1	6	—	—	40	Nil
Llantrithyd	33	—	—	4	1	—	28	No. 21 Llantrithyd Village
Llanvithyn	4	—	—	1	—	—	3	Nil
Michaelston-le-Pit	63	20	9	7	15	—	12	Nil
Pendoylan	112	—	—	13	64	—	35	No. 6 Gwernystceple
Penmark	226	34	1	92	11	2	86	No. 3 Fontigary, Rhoose
Pentyrch	590	112	2	193	42	—	241	No. 1 Pentyrch Village
								Creigiau Village
								Gwaelodygarth
Peterston-super-Ely	97	—	1	39	7	1	49	No. 10 The Village
Porthkerry	159	128	—	25	—	2	4	Nil
Radyr	467	432	—	24	11	—	—	Nil
Rhydygwern	53	—	—	3	24	—	26	No. 19 Rhydygwern
Rudry	131	—	—	20	4	—	107	No. 2 Garth Place
								No. 18 Waterloo Area
St. Andrews	776	682	—	80	11	—	3	No. 5 Sully Road Area
								No. 13 Cross Common
								No. 14 St. Andrews Road
St. Brides	31	—	—	10	16	—	5	No. 21 The Village
St. Fagans	112	—	—	16	3	—	93	No. 21 The Village
St. Georges	86	—	—	15	22	—	49	No. 21 Village Area
								Church Area
								The Downs
St. Lythans	20	—	—	1	5	1	13	Nil
St. Nicholas	115	—	27	42	36	—	10	No. 11 The Village
Sully	182	—	2	145	24	5	6	No. 7 The Village
Van	82	25	—	17	2	—	38	No. 8 Porset Area under construction
								Van Terrace Area
Welsh St. Donatts	73	—	—	11	4	—	58	Nil
Wenvoe	176	—	19	85	10	—	62	No. 4 The Village
								Twynïrodin Area
Whitchurch	5857	5828	—	10	2	2	15	Wenallt Sewer to serve 6 properties completed
TOTALS	10,178	7,465	96	1,014	394	33	1,176	

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION—DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Steady progress continues to be made in the preparation, adoption and completion of schemes to provide efficient drainage in those parishes where it is reasonably possible to do so.

A small scheme consisting of an extension of an existing sewer to provide satisfactory drainage to five fairly large properties on the Wenallt Road in the Parish of Whitchurch resulted in the abolition of several cesspits which had been a source of recurring nuisances for many years.

A scheme to provide efficient drainage to twenty seven dwelling-houses, one farm and one public house in the village of Porset, Parish of Van, was nearing completion at the end of the year. This scheme will enable the conversion of eighteen pail closets to the water carriage system of closet accommodation. It will also cause the discontinuance of a large cesspit situated in low lying land adjacent to the main thoroughfare and which frequently overflowed into the nearby Rhymney River, and on a few occasions fouled the public highway.

The completion of the public sewer and construction of laterals to private premises at Gwaelodygarth affords an opportunity to the majority of owners in that area to convert existing pail closets to water closets connected to the sewer. Quite a number have already done so, but the cost is proportionately high due to the difficult siting of the existing closet compartments.

The pail closet compartments in the majority of the dwellings at Gwaelodygarth are situated at the far end of long lengths of garden and it has been found less expensive to construct new closet compartments near the dwellings than to provide water closets in the existing compartments.

Your committee realised that the cost incurred to individual owners would cause hardships in a number of cases and in order to deal equitably with all concerned, a privy conversion scheme was prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1936

It was estimated that the cost of a privy conversion scheme to cover the whole of the Council's area would be in the region of £11,680 which, based on a thirty year loan would mean a loan charge of £652 per annum, whereas the present cost of night soil collection amounts to £780.

The Committee agreed to adopt the suggested scheme in principle, and arrangements were being made towards the end of the year to invite tenders for the work of privy conversion in those areas where the construction of sewers had already been completed.

I am obliged to Mr. S. P. Youldon your Engineer and Surveyor for the following particulars giving details of the progress with various schemes at present receiving urgent attention.

1. Peterston-super-Ely.

The joint sewerage scheme for Peterston-super-Ely and Gwernysteeple was submitted and approved by the Council in December, 1951, when it was resolved to submit same to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for their approval.

2. Parish of Whitchurch—Wenallt Road Sewer Extension.

This scheme was commenced in July 1951 and completed in September, 1951.

3. Parish of Van—Porset Sewerage Scheme.

This scheme was commenced in October, 1951 and it is anticipated that the necessary works will be completed early in 1952.

4. Parish of Penmark—Fontigary Sewerage Scheme.

This scheme was commenced in March, 1951, and although difficulties were met due to shortage of labour and materials, good progress was made during the year. The construction of the storage tank and sea outfall is to be commenced shortly. Arrangements have been made for the construction of the necessary laterals and connections to the sewers.

5. Parish of Pentyrch.

(i) Gwaelodygarth.

The contract for the necessary laterals and connections was completed and a further contract for the Privy Conversion Scheme is now in hand.

(ii) Pentyrch Village.

The revised scheme to serve the village of Pentyrch was approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the work was commenced in October, 1951. . .

(iii) Creigiau.

No progress was made in respect of the scheme for Creigiau.

6. Parish of Sully.

A survey of the drainage area of Sully has been made and investigations are in hand to determine the most economical scheme for the area and it is intended that the enquiries will be completed early in 1952, when a comprehensive scheme will be submitted to the Council.

7. Parish of St. Andrews, Sully Road Sewerage.

Investigations are in hand to ascertain the possibility of providing the above area with a gravitational sewerage scheme and connecting to the Cardiff Corporation Western Trunk Sewer.

8. A programme for Privy Conversion Schemes covering the greater part of the district was prepared and the schemes for Gwaelodygarth and Porset are well advanced and it is proposed to carry out these two schemes early in 1952.

Premises connected to Existing Sewers (1951).

Whitchurch	..	..	..	38
Lisvane	..	..	..	4
St. Andrews	..	..	..	6
Michaelston-le-Pit	..	..	..	5
TOTAL				53

Premises connected to New Sewers (1951).

Gwaelodygarth	..	..	12
Wenallt Road	..	..	5
TOTAL			17

PUBLIC CLEANSING

An important change in the arrangements for the collection of house refuse in the country districts was effected from the 1st April 1951, when the Council undertook to conduct the work by direct labour.

The whole of the Parish of Whitchurch had been scavenged by direct labour for several years and it was felt that an extension of the service to include the whole of the Council's district could now be put into operation. This has resulted in much improvement in the regularity of collection and also in methods of disposal of house refuse.

The Council's vehicles are of the approved type for refuse collection and there is no overloading with consequent spillage of refuse on to the public highway. Another advantage is that there is centralisation of tipping and this is carried out on the lines of controlled tipping.

The collection of night soil in those parishes where the pail closet system of sanitary accommodation still prevails and continues to present problems difficult of solution. It is becoming increasingly difficult to secure labour to carry out work of this nature.

At the present time, private contractors carry out the major portion of the collection and I must point out that for two years in succession we have not had competitive tenders in reply to advertisements which appeared in the press. Night soil collection in the parishes of Rudry and Van is carried out by direct labour, but here too the difficulty of securing labour is apparent, and such, that it has been found impossible to extend the service to include other parishes. It is therefore imperative that the Council should vigorously pursue their policy of providing sewers in all those districts where it is reasonably economically possible to do so, and thus expedite the replacement of the pail closet by the water closet system of sanitary accommodation.

The following is a list of the districts where scavenging by direct labour has superseded the private contract system since the 1st April, 1951.

The asterisk indicates the districts where pail closet contents are collected in addition to house refuse.

Bonvilston.	St. Andrews.
Creigiau and Croesfaen	St. Brides.
*Council Houses, Llanfedw.	St. Lythans Downs.
Draethan.	St. Georges.
Gwernysteeple.	St. Nicholas.
Gwaelodygarth.	*Sully.
Llancarfan, Llancadle & Llanbethery	Tongwynlais.
Llantrithyd.	*Van.
Lisvane.	Wenvoe.
*Llanedeyrn (School closets only)	
Michaelston-le-Pit.	
Pentyrch.	
Peterston-super-Ely.	
*Penmark.	
*Porthkerry.	
*Rhydygwern.	

A table indicating the type of closet and system of drainage in each of the parishes appears on Page 20.

RODENT CONTROL.

As the result of a report which I made to the Health Committee in February, 1951, your rodent control services were reorganised. To one operative (Mr. Doerr) was allocated rodent control duties in the built-up areas of Whitchurch, Rhiwbina, Tongwynlais, Gwaelodygarth, Pentyrch, Radyr and Morganstown. The other operative (Mr Richards), was granted a travelling allowance to provide himself with a motor vehicle and it was arranged that his

duties should be carried out in the more rural parts of the district, plus farms, farmlands, and the built-up areas of Dinas Powis and Rhooose.

Since the introduction of this scheme, the following results have been obtained.

Farms

Total number of farms inspected during the 9 months ended 31st December, 1951 .. 429

Number with minor infestations

(i.e. infestations with less than 20 rats.

This type is usually found mainly in private houses, small chicken runs and small shops) 55

Number with major infestations

(i.e. infestations of between 20 and 200 rats.

Most important infestations come in this category. In towns they occur in factories, warehouses, food stores restaurants, grocers shops and so on) 8

Number with reservoir infestations

(i.e. infestations of over 200 rats. They occur in sewer systems, refuse tips, glue factories, slaughter houses and sewage works. The term "reservoir" is used to emphasise the fact that large infestations are specially liable to set up other infestations in the neighbourhood) nil.

Number of contracts secured by the Glamorgan Agricultural Executive Committee with owners or occupiers of farms as a result of inspection 10

Built-up Areas

Number of houses surveyed 8882

Number of houses treated 349

Number of rats destroyed 1918

Number of mice destroyed 366

Number of bodies (rats) recovered 343

Number of "block" control schemes carried out .. 52

Sewers are periodically treated; during the year two maintenance treatments for rats in sewers were undertaken as follows :—

Period	Total Manholes Surveyed	Baited	Prebait	Complete Prebait
January to March, 1951	1216	1216	69	18
July to September, 1951	87	87	20	6

Co-ordination with Other Agencies

It should be mentioned that, by arrangements with the Divisional Rodent Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Pests Officer of the Glamorgan Agricultural Executive Committee, in cases where farms requiring treatment adjoin residential areas or refuse tips, these agencies inform the Health Department so that the rodent operatives are able to carry out any treatments necessary in the area at the same time.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During the year further complaints have been received from the residents in Sully regarding the noxious emissions from a chemical works in the area. Recent extensions have been made at this works and naturally in the early stages of setting up the processes it is not easy to keep everything under control. The works have been visited on a number of occasions and also in company with the Inspector of Alkali & Works.

The management are most co-operative and are most anxious that as little nuisance as possible is caused—any suggestions that have been made to improve conditions are readily accepted and acted upon.

Furthermore residents of Sully have been asked to contact the Works direct and report the presence of any noxious emissions.

With regard to the cement works at Lower Penarth, the precipitation plant which has been on order has not been delivered but early delivery is expected.

CAMPING SITES

Licences authorising the use of land for camping sites were issued to the undermentioned applicants :—

1. Bay Hotel caravan site, Lavernock—209 trailer caravans.
2. Court Farm camping site, Rhoose—120 trailer caravans or tents

3. Island View caravan site, Swanbridge—44 trailer caravans.
4. Minehead View, caravan site, Rhoose,—9 caravans.
5. Old Searchlight Station, Lavernock—25 tents.
6. The Spinney caravan site, Swanbridge—44 trailer caravans.

A public mains supply of water is provided at each of the sites and sanitary accommodation consisting of water closets in the proportion of one W.C. per ten caravans with a minimum of one W.C. for each sex must be provided. This applies at five of the six camps, the exception being Minehead View where Elsan closets are used as a temporary expedient until the public sewer recently installed comes into operation.

Bay Hotel caravan site is provided with a modern type of sewage disposal plant which was overhauled during the year.

New water points and slop water gully were provided at the Spinney, Swanbridge and the siting of the caravans at Minehead View was re-arranged and a concrete path and laterals were provided.

Routine inspections at monthly intervals are carried out and reported upon at the Town and Country Planning and Health Committees of the Council. Bi-annual visits of inspection are also carried out by the Camping Sites Sub-Committee.

Conditions generally are satisfactory and it is pleasing to report that owners and their wardens appear eager to satisfy the licensing conditions laid down by the Council, a copy of which appears below, together with the amendments approved by the Council at their meeting in September, 1951.

CONDITIONS TO BE ATTACHED TO LICENCES AND PERMISSIONS FOR CAMP SITES, BOTH FOR CARAVANS AND TENTS, UNDER THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT, 1947, AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

1. Definition of Moveable Dwellings.

The classes of moveable dwellings permitted on the site are :—

1. Tents.
2. Mobile Caravans.

For the purpose of this licence the expression “Mobile Caravans” means trailer caravans specially designed and constructed for towing by private cars, and motor caravans in full mechanical order, in all cases complying with the Ministry of Transport Acts and Regulations. The use of improvised vehicles is expressly prohibited.

2. Distance between tents or caravans.

There shall be a minimum distance of 15 feet between tents or caravans and a minimum distance of 40 feet between the rows of tents or caravans. No caravan or tent is to be closer than 20 feet to the boundry of the camping site.

3. Open Space for Recreation.

An open space for recreation and general amenity purposes shall be provided on each camp site equal to not less than 20% of the total developed area of the site. The total developed area of the site shall be calculated exclusive of land not suitable for the siting of caravans or tents thereon. The density shall not exceed 25 caravans and/or tents per acre of the land suitable for use as sites for caravans or tents excluding the area allocated for open space purposes.

4. Hard Standings.

If necessary, hard standings shall be provided to the requirements of the Council.

5. Periphery Road.

A periphery road shall be provided within the site to facilitate the siting and removing of caravans, if the Council so require. Such roads shall be constructed in accordance with the specific requirements of the Council for each site.

6. Screening of Site and Access.

The site shall be screened, if the Council so require, from residential development, public roads, and other vantage points. Where the Council so require, tree planting to their satisfaction, shall be carried out by the licensee. The natural conditions of the site shall be disturbed as little as possible, and individual plots shall not be permanently fenced. Access to the site from a public road shall have adequate visibility splays, and the width of the entrance gate shall not be less than 12 feet. An access road constructed to the satisfaction of the Council shall be provided to the site.

7. Sanitation, Water Supply, Refuse Disposal, Etc.

(a) A sufficient supply of wholesome water for the use of the occupants of every tent and caravan is to be provided to the camping site, and the maximum distance from any caravan shall not exceed 100 yards.

(b) W.C. accommodation is to be provided on the site with separate approaches for each sex on the basis of one W.C. per 10 caravans or tents, with a minimum of one W.C.

for each sex. In addition, waste water gullies are to be provided at convenient points so arranged that the maximum distance from any caravan or tent is not in excess of 100 yards. Liquid matter shall not be discharged on to the ground.

(c) Adequate ablution arrangements are to be provided adjoining the sanitary conveniences, and arrangements for disposal of sewage shall be in accordance with the specific requirements of the Council for each site.

(d) Approved fixed-type receptacles with well fitted covers shall be provided for refuse, on the basis of one receptacle to every five caravans or tents.

(e) Suitable and adequate arrangements to the satisfaction and subject to the written consent of the Medical Officer of Health shall be made for the disposal of refuse.

(f) Holes are not to be made on the camping site for any purpose whatever without the permission in writing of the Council.

8. Fire Fighting.

Adequate fire fighting appliances shall be maintained by the site operator, in accessible positions, to the approval of the Council.

9. Additions to Caravans.

No addition shall be made to a caravan other than the type which can be readily dismantled and removed from the caravan, such as a canvas lean-to or awning.

10. Dogs.

Dogs must be kept under control.

11. Noise.

The use of all musical instruments, gramophones, wireless sets and petrol engined generators between the hours of 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. shall be prohibited.

12. Speed.

The speed of caravans and or cars on the site shall under no circumstances exceed 10 m.p.h.

13. Supervision.

The licensee shall be responsible for providing a warden or other competent person to ensure that the conditions of the licence granted are carried out in all respects. A copy of these conditions must be exhibited at all times in a prominent position on the site.

14. APPLICATIONS FOR PLANNING CONSENT.

An application for planning permission shall be accompanied by plans indicating the following matters in addition to those normally required on the application form "D" :—

- (1) The approximate position of each caravan pitch.
- (2) The area to be allocated for pitching tents.
- (3) The area to be set aside for car parking.
- (4) The area to be set aside for recreational purposes.
- (5) The position and width and type of construction of access.
- (6) The position of any tree planting to be undertaken.
- (7) The position and details of any buildings proposed to be erected in connection with the site.
- (8) If the storage of caravans during the winter months is contemplated, the site proposed to be used for this shall be indicated.

15. Period of Licence.

Period of licence in each year is to be 1st March to 31st October. Except as may be approved by the Council, all caravans and tents are to be removed during the period—31st October to 28th (or 29th) February, subject to any specific arrangements agreed by the Council for any particular site.

On the 29th September, 1951 the Town Planning and Building Committee recommended that the following amendments be made in the Standard Conditions to be attached to licences and permissions for the use of the land as camping sites for tents and or mobile caravans :—

1. Condition No. 2 (Distance between tents or caravans).

(a) "20 feet" to be substituted for "15 feet" as the minimum distance between tents or caravans.

(b) The following words to be added :—

In the application of this clause, two caravans or tents shall be regarded as one unit, if under the same owner.

2. Condition No. 7 (Sanitation, Water Supply, Refuse Disposal, etc).

The following new Sub-Clauses to be added :—

(g) The licensees shall provide for the emptying and disposal of the contents of the "Elsan" or any other chemical closets, to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

(h) A gully connected to a drain leading to a soakaway or outfall shall be provided to each water point, to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

3. Condition No. 9 (Addition to Caravans).

To be deleted and the following words substituted :—

No annexe to a caravan, other than a lean-to or awning, shall

be erected unless it forms part of the original design and can readily be dismantled and transported with the caravan. This restriction shall not, however, apply to a toilet tent of approved design with an "Elsan" closet.

4. The following new Conditions to be added. :—

(a) The space under and around caravans shall be kept free of rubbish, long grass, or wood, and nothing shall be stored on or under the caravans other than a gas cylinder, a slop water container, or a dust-bin.

(b) The grass on the site shall be cut at regular intervals, and to the satisfaction of the Council.

That fire-fighting rules be formulated for incorporation in the above-mentioned Standard Conditions.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Five dwellings consisting of two Council houses and 3 privately owned were treated for vermin disinfection, D.D.T. Powders and Spray being used in each case.

The advent of D.D.T. has had a profound effect in reducing the number of infected premises requiring general treatment.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no privately owned swimming baths open to the public.

SCHOOLS

A conversion scheme from the pail closet to the water carriage system of closet accommodation was effected at the Gwaelodygarth Mixed Junior and Infants School.

Schemes to replace pail closets by water closets connected to sewers or cesspits is becoming increasingly important now that the preparation and serving of meals at school has become an established practice.

Precautions to prevent the spread of infectious diseases are taken in accordance with the instructions contained in the Memorandum of Closure and Exclusion from School, 1927.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

COUNCIL HOUSE INSPECTIONS

The following table shows the results of the Council House inspections during the year :—

Parish	Satisfactory	Fairly Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Verminous	Total
Bonvilston	5				5
Lisvane	33	6			39
Llancarfan	1				1
Llanedeyrn	5	1			6
Llanfedw	6				6
Penmark	9	4			13
Pentyrch	34				34
Porthkerry	62				62
Radyr	42				42
Rudry	9	2			11
St. Andrews	35	4			39
StBrides-s-Ely	5				5
St.Lythans	6	3			9
St. Nicholas	20	1			21
Sully	7	1			8
Whitchurch	242	21	3		266
	521	43	3		567

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY.

Some progress has been made in the improvement of properties surveyed under the above and this has had the result of up-grading five dwellings. As against this, two houses originally graded Category 3 have been down-graded to Category 5.

It will be remembered that properties having a rateable value of £15 and under, were surveyed and the position at 31st October, 1951, after necessary adjustments was as follows :—

	Classification				
	1	2	3	4	5
Number of Houses	3,326	630	765	-	503
Percentage	63.67	12.06	14.64	-	9.63

As will be seen from the table relating to the construction of Council Houses, marked progress has been made during the year and it has been possible to deal with a number of cases of applicants living in unfit properties. I have stressed in previous reports the problems associated with the re-housing of families from this type of dwelling i.e. their re-occupation by a further family thus creating a fresh case or the sale of the vacant property at a price entirely disproportionate to its value and it is gratifying to note that the

Council now take steps to prevent these dilapidated and outworn houses from either being re-occupied or thrown on the market. The necessary action under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936 have been evoked and this has resulted in a number of properties being closed.

I am hopeful that as the erection of Council houses proceeds, it will be possible to accelerate the rate of final closure of these unfit dwellings. Their continued existence is an embarrassment to many owners entailing, as it often does, expenditure on works of maintenance, as distinct from improvement, which is out of all proportion to the value of the property. An added factor which is a source of concern to the owner is the uncertain future life of the dwelling.

Four successful applications were made under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949.

A further hutted camp was brought into use during the year, being that at Llantrithyd Park Hostel. Substantial works of adaptation were carried out before the camp was occupied, but I am of the opinion that the structure of the buildings which are in the main, tarred felt on timber frames, is not likely to prove durable. The camp is provided with electric light, mains water supply and drainage is to a disposal plant.

The following shows the number of families housed at the various camps at 31st December, 1951, and I have, for the purposes of comparison quoted the position at the end of 1949, 1950 and 1951

	1949	1950	1951
Bulwarks, Porthkerry	5	4	4
Model Farm, Penmark	24	24	17
Rhydlafer, St. Fagans	29	24	23
Hayes Farm, Sully	20	21	21
Swanbridge, Lavernock	9	8	5
Llantrithyd Park Hostel	—	—	8
	87	81	78

It is gratifying to note the reduction in the cases of Bulwarks, Swanbridge and Rhydlafer Camps. These I consider to be the worst hutments in the district and their eradication is very desirable.

Eighty-four Council houses were completed and occupied during the year 1951. The position regarding the Council's Housing Programme as at 31st December, 1951, is as stated below for which information I am indebted to your Engineer and Surveyor.

The following table indicates the number of dwellings, both private and Council, erected and put out of use during the years, 1950 and 1951.

Parish	Total No. of houses as at 31st Dec., 1950		Houses erected during 1951		Closed or demolished in 1951	Total No. of houses as at 31st Dec., 1951	
	C'cil	Private	C'cil	Private		C'cil	Private
Bonvilston	6	37	—	—	—	6	37
Leckwith	8	12	—	—	—	8	12
Lavernock	—	29	—	—	—	—	29
Llancarfan	4	109	6	—	—	10	109
Lisvane	20	170	—	3	—	20	173
Llanedeyrn	2	225	4	—	—	6	225
Llanilterne	6	43	—	—	—	6	43
Llanfedw	6	43	—	—	—	6	43
Llantrithyd	—	33	—	—	—	—	33
Llanvithyn	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Michaelston-le-Pit	—	56	4	3	—	4	59
Pendoylan	—	112	—	—	—	—	112
Porthkerry and Penmark	22	304	10	—	1	82	303
Pentyrch	91	499	6	—	3	97	496
Peterston-s-Ely	6	91	—	—	—	6	91
Radyr	50	416	—	1	—	50	417
Rhydygwern	—	53	—	—	—	—	53
Rudry	5	119	6	1	—	11	120
St. Andrews	40	728	—	8	—	40	736
St. Brides	5	26	—	—	—	5	26
St. Fagans	—	111	—	1	—	—	112
St. Georges	15	68	2	1	—	17	69
St. Lythans	—	20	—	—	—	—	20
St. Nicholas	20	93	—	2	—	20	95
Sully	4	171	4	3	—	8	174
Van	—	82	—	—	—	—	82
Welsh St. Donatts	—	72	—	1	—	—	73
Wenvoe	—	174	—	2	—	—	176
Whitchurch	343	5427	42	45	—	385	5472
Totals	703	9327	84	71	4	787	9394

HOUSING PROGRAMME 1945-1951

Total number of houses in respect of which contracts let	640
Number of houses completed by 31st December, 1951	472
	<hr/>
Balance uncompleted at 31st December, 1951	168
Location as follows :—	
Bonvilston ..	6
Pendoylan ..	12
Whitchurch ..	150
	<hr/>
	168
	<hr/>

RAINFALL 1951.

I give below particulars of the monthly totals of rainfall measured at the Pumping Station, Cogan, the Rhoose Works of the Aberthaw and Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Ltd., and at the Council's Whitchurch Depot.

	COGAN	RHOOSE	WHITCHURCH
January	4.90	3.70	5.52
February	4.65	3.14	4.60
March	4.19	4.71	4.64
April	3.85	3.31	3.37
May	2.68	3.21	2.78
June	0.43	0.31	0.66
July	1.30	1.55	1.11
August	4.74	4.17	7.27
September	3.99	2.73	4.30
October	1.75	1.73	2.13
November	7.63	6.27	8.29
December	3.64	2.63	3.81

I am indebted to Mr. G. W. Cover of the Cardiff City Water Department, General Manager of the Aberthaw and Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Ltd., and your Engineer and Surveyor for supplying these figures.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948. Table IX.

Regular visits of inspection have been made to factories in the district as shewn in the following tables :—

1. Inspections.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of Inspec- tions (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers Prose- cuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	6	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	34	21	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	39	27	2	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (7)
	Found (3)	Rem- edied (4)	Referred To H.M In- spector (5)	By H.M In- spector (6)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)....	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation(S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act(not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	—	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

INSPECTION OF SHOPS, FOOD PREPARING PREMISES AND EXAMINATION OF FOOD

Your Officers continue to exercise strict supervision over food shops, food preparing premises, bakeries and food warehouses.

The Model Bye Laws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act were adopted, and came into operation in the Council's district in June, 1950, when occupiers of shops and food preparing premises were supplied with a copy of the bye laws, section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and important sections of the Shops Act. The bye laws have proved their usefulness in securing greater protection against the contamination of food by dust, animals, rodents, flies and also by persons. During the year 1951 each food trader was provided with a display card requesting customers, in the interests of hygiene, not to take their dogs into food shops. This measure has been received with a general response and approval. Traders are also asked to keep cats away from the food sections of their premises and to use mechanical or chemical means for the destruction of rats and mice as an alternative to domestic animals formerly used for this purpose.

The general standard of cleanliness in shops throughout the district is fairly satisfactory, but the standard of premises and equipment requires to be improved in many instances, this especially applies to some of the fruit and fishmongers. Appropriate action is being taken to secure higher standards at these premises and plans indicating desired improvements at two of the fish and fruit premises were receiving consideration at the end of the year and it is thought this may lead to improved standards in other food shops situated in the same neighbourhood.

ICE CREAM MANUFACTURE, SALE AND SAMPLING.

There has been a further reduction in the number of registered premises used for the manufacture of ice-cream, and of the three recorded in the table only one manufacturer uses premises for the production of a hot mix ice-cream and his premises and equipment comply with the requirements of the ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947-1951. The other two refer to premises used for the manufacture of a cold mix ice-cream and in these cases the registration is retained only for the purposes of being able to prepare a "cold mix" as an emergency supply to augment the pre-packed variety of ice-cream normally sold at their premises.

Manufacturers of "hot mix" ice cream are now required to install recording thermometers in apparatus for ice-cream manufacture. They must pasteurise and afterwards rapidly cool the product so as to eliminate the danger of bacterial contamination. It is no longer permissible to manufacture ice-cream in sculleries or dilapidated buildings used for other purposes. The premises and apparatus must now be equal to the standard of dairy premises used for the pasteurisation of milk.

176 samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination, an increase of 44 on the previous year's sampling. The general standard of purity was higher than in previous years and this may be due, in a large measure, to the increase in the proportion of ice-cream vendors who now sell packed ices instead of the loose form previously served.

A survey of the public houses throughout the area was initiated towards the end of the year, investigations being made into the arrangements for the cleaning of drinking vessels, methods of storing and serving drink, arrangement for personal washing, general cleanliness of the premises, adequacy of ventilation, sanitary accommodation and general repair.

The survey was progressing satisfactorily towards the end of the year and reports on the items enumerated were being prepared with respect to each premises inspected and a report on conditions generally was submitted to the Health Committee of the Council.

A comprehensive report on conditions generally and improvements effected as a result of the survey will appear in my next report.

Ice-Cream and Food Preparing Premises.

There has been a slight reduction in the number of premises used for the manufacture of, and an increase in the number of establishments used for the sale of, ice-cream. The number of premises used for the preparation or manufacture of sausages etc., remains the same. The following statement indicates the changes in registration as compared with the year 1950.

	1950	1951
1. Preparation or manufacture of sausages, etc.	17	17
2. Manufacture for sale of ice-cream	4	4
3. Sale of ice-cream	63	69

The following table shews the number of samples of ice-cream submitted for examination and the results obtained during the year.

The figures indicate a considerable improvement in the bacterial purity of ice-cream offered for sale in your district.

	Satisfactory (1)	Fairly Satisfactory (2)	Unsatis- factory (3)	Very Unsatis- factory (4)	Total
Number of Samples	146	22	3	5	176

The undermentioned articles of foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered and certified unfit for human consumption. Condemned tinned foods and vegetables are utilised for pig-feeding and fats such as butter, cheese, bacon, etc., are returned to the wholesalers to be used for manufacturing purposes.

Tinned Goods 1480 tins.

Groceries :

Cheese 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Biscuits 64 lbs.

Fruit :

Apricots 24 lbs.

Meat :

Cooked Ham 391 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Bacon 22 lbs.

Liver 14 lbs.

Beef 308 lbs.

CARCASES OF PIGS INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

The figures for the past four years are quoted for purposes of comparison.

	1948	1949	1950	1951
Number inspected	441	790	590	393
Diseases other than T.B.				
Whole carcasses destroyed	—	—	—	—
Part of Carcase destroyed	12	8	3	7
Percentage of affected carcasses	2.7%	1%	0.5%	1.7%
Tuberculosis only				
Whole carcasses destroyed	3	1	—	—
Part of carcass destroyed	33	66	35	23
Percentage of affected carcasses	7.1%	8.4%	5.9%	5.8%

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS.

Total number of outbreaks	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Organisms or other agents responsible with number of outbreaks of each	Foods involved with number of outbreaks of each
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

No. 1 DISTRICT—Sanitary Inspector H. Willis.

	Inspections and visits made	Defects and Nuisances found	Preliminary Notices Served	Statutory Notices Served	Remedied
Public Health Acts	274	63	41	21	60
Housing Acts	231	—	—	—	—
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	45	3	—	—	3
Public Health (Meat) Regulations	72	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses	9	1	1	—	1
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	12	2	1	—	2
Schools	18	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	60	—	—	—	—
Houses Disinfected	27	—	—	—	—
Cesspits cleansed and inspected	12	4	3	—	4
Nuisances from Sanitary Accommodation	33	17	16	—	17
Nuisances from Defective Drains	167	65	24	3	65
Nuisances from Animals	5	5	5	—	5
Nuisances from Accumulations	61	23	19	—	23
Tents, Vans, Sheds	18	—	—	—	—
Supervising scavenging	87	2	—	—	2
Rats and Mice destruction	63	—	—	—	—
Inspection of water supply	52	—	—	—	—
Samples of water for analysis	40	—	—	—	—
*Samples of Milk for analysis	48	—	—	—	—
Petrol and Explosive Stores	23	—	—	—	—
Shops Acts and Employment of Young Persons	54	—	—	—	—
Visits not classified	335	—	—	—	—
Vermineous Houses	6	—	2	—	—
Council House inspections	142	2	—	1	2
Food and Drugs Act	67	—	—	—	—
Unsound Food	29	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream samples	74	—	—	—	—
Atmospheric Pollution	—	—	—	—	—
*Subject to examination for tubercle bacilli :					
Positive	12				
Negative	—				
Negative	12				
TOTALS	2064	187	112	25	184

No. 2 DISTRICT—Senior Sanitary Inspector William Davies.

	Inspections and visits made	Defects and Nuisances found	Preliminary Notices Served	Statutory Notices Served	Remedied
Public Health Acts	351	107	63	12	106
Housing Acts	288	—	—	—	—
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	15	4	2	—	4
Public Health (Meat) Regulations	104	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses	3	1	1	—	1
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	3	1	1	—	1
Schools	3	1	—	—	1
Infectious Diseases	33	—	—	—	—
Houses Disinfected	16	—	—	—	—
Cesspits cleansed and inspected	31	—	—	—	4
Nuisances from Sanitary Accommodation	60	10	—	—	—
Nuisances from Defective Drains	125	26	20	12	7
Nuisances from Animals	10	6	1	—	26
Nuisances from Accumulations	41	20	16	—	6
Tents, Vans, Sheds	60	2	2	—	20
Supervising scavenging	41	2	6	—	2
Rats and Mice destruction	34	24	2	—	24
Inspection of water supply	57	8	2	2	6
Samples of water for analysis	45	—	—	—	—
*Samples of Milk for analysis	74	—	—	—	—
Petrol and Explosive Stores	27	—	—	—	—
Shops Acts and Employment of Young Persons	9	—	—	—	—
Visits not classified	180	—	—	—	—
Vermineous Houses	9	—	—	—	—
Council House inspections	160	6	—	—	6
Food and Drugs Act	69	3	—	—	3
Unsound Food	34	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream samples	74	—	—	—	—
Atmospheric Pollution	—	—	—	—	—
*Subject to examination for tubercle bacilli :	12	—	—	—	—
Positive ...	—	—	—	—	—
Negative	12	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1956	221	114	28	217

Mr. EVAN JONES was Senior Sanitary Inspector in this district up until the date of his retirement, 31st March, 1964.

No. 3. DISTRICT—Sanitary Inspector G. I. Hall.

	Inspections and visits made	Defects and Nuisances found	Preliminary Notices Served	Statutory Notices Served	Remedied
Public Health Acts	152	67	32	5	63
Housing Acts	175	—	—	—	—
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	20	5	—	—	5
Public Health (Meat) Regulations	185	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses	6	—	—	—	—
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	12	—	—	—	—
Schools	7	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	33	—	—	—	—
Houses Disinfected	7	—	—	—	—
Cesspits cleansed and inspected	87	—	—	—	—
Nuisances from Sanitary Accommodation	18	17	11	5	17
Nuisances from Defective Drains	189	29	22	9	29
Nuisances from Animals	15	2	1	—	1
Nuisances from Accumulations	28	11	—	—	11
Tents, Vans, Sheds	216	—	—	—	—
Supervising scavenging	193	—	—	—	—
Rats and Mice destruction	25	—	—	—	—
Inspection of water supply	22	—	—	—	—
Samples of water for analysis	5	—	—	—	—
*Samples of Milk for analysis	34	—	—	—	—
Petrol and Explosive Stores	57	1	—	—	—
Shops Acts and Employment of Young Persons	27	14	1	—	14
Visits not classified	75	—	—	—	—
Vermineous Houses	13	—	—	—	—
Council House inspections	179	—	—	—	—
Food and Drugs Act	90	—	—	—	—
Unsound Food	16	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream samples	52	—	—	—	—
Atmospheric Pollution	14	—	—	—	—
*Subject to examination for tubercle bacilli :	12	—	—	—	—
Positive	—	—	—	—	—
Negative	12	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1952	146	67	19	140

SECTION E.

MILK

The process of milk production at dairy farms is now supervised by the Veterinary and Milk Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture whose duties include the maintenance of hygienic conditions at dairy farm premises. Distributors and dairymen other than those having control of dairy farms are required, under the provision of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, to be registered by the Local Authority. The Regulations also provide extensive powers for the processing or otherwise safeguarding milk suspected of infection from being sold for human consumption; and in this connection your officers submit samples of milk periodically, and as often as laboratory facilities permit, for tubercle tests. Samples are also submitted to ascertain whether graded milk such as T.T., Pasteurised, or Sterilised is of the standard prescribed by the Regulations.

The following table shews the number of samples of graded milk taken and the results obtained during the year.

Result	GRADE				
	T.T.	Pasteurised	Accredited	Sterilised	Total
Satisfactory	71	20	—	1	92
Unsatisfactory	3	1	—	—	4
Total	74	21	—	1	96

The following samples were taken for tubercle biological examination :—

Samples
36

Negative
36

Positive
Nil.

Section F.

PREVALENCE and CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

MEASLES. During the year 264 cases of measles were notified and the distribution of the disease was more widespread than in the previous year—only seven parishes escaped without a case. Whilst in 1950 there were 293 cases and 19 parishes had no cases notified. Two cases were admitted to hospital this year.

WHOOPIING COUGH. The number of notifications was 69 as against 93 for the year 1950. The disease appeared to be somewhat milder than usual and there were no admissions to hospital.

SCARLET FEVER. Only 19 cases were recorded in the district and two only were admitted to hospital. There has been a marked decline in Scarlet Fever over the past few years and even when cases occur, the symptoms of the disease are very much slighter than was formerly the case.

POLIOMYELITIS (Infantile Paralysis). There was only one case of poliomyelitis notified during this year. The patient was a man of 28 years and the form of the disease was the non-paralytic type.

DIPHTHERIA. No case was notified during the year—this being now the fifth successive year to be entirely free from the disease—one which years ago was always looked upon as a very serious disease of childhood and accounted for a number of deaths. It should, however, be noted that the utmost importance is attached for the necessity for parents to have their infants immunised at about the eighth month, and again when the child first enters school. A further boosting dose is necessary at the age of 8 or 9.

DYSENTERY. Eight cases of dysentery were recorded and in every case the disease was of the type caused by the Sonne organism; in only one case was removal to hospital called for.

ENTERIC FEVER. Two cases occurred both of which were of the Paratyphoid type and were admitted to hospital.

In my report for 1950 an account of the carriers of the typhoid bacilli was given which involved extensive investigation—these researches have been going on and I am pleased to report that there have been no fresh cases.

“Q” FEVER.

During the year information was received that a male resident of your district, aged 45 years, whose occupation was a gardener's labourer, was in hospital suffering from “Q” fever.

This was the first occasion that such a case had occurred in your district, whilst a few cases had been recorded elsewhere.

There is usually a history of contact with livestock—particularly sheep, cattle and goats. The disease is characterised by sudden onset, malaise, weakness, headache and severe sweats. Pneumonia occurs in the majority of cases.

Milk from infected cows appears to be an important means of spreading the disease and the causative agent has been found in milk.

The investigations were carried out by the staff of the Medical Research Department at Cardiff from whom a complete report was received and it was of interest to know of the many tests and enquiries which had been made.

Despite all efforts to trace the source of infection the conclusion was that "No source of the infection could be determined. The possibility of infection by organic manures cannot be totally excluded and the examination of this type of material might be profitable in the future".

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

During the year it was found necessary to visit a number of persons on various occasions to ascertain their personal health and cleanliness and to investigate the conditions under which they were living.

Case 1. Male, aged 64, living alone in a three bedroom house. On first visit his personal condition was very dirty and quite uncared for. The whole premises were in a disgusting state. He stated that he was suffering from dysentery but laboratory tests were made and returned negative; his own doctor was contacted and was asked to visit him. As a result of frequent visits being made and a great deal of persuasion his personal cleanliness and the state of the house were very much improved. Whilst the matter was reported to the Health Committee it was not necessary to take any action through the Court.

Case 2. Male, aged 62, occupying a three bedroom terraced house and living alone for a number of years. His personal condition was very dirty and uncared for and all rooms in the house were very dirty. Efforts were made to obtain an improvement without effect. The matter was reported to the Council and official action was to be taken through the Court but upon further discussion with the person he agreed to go into the Home at Pontypridd voluntarily. He was visited just before the end of the year and was quite happy and comfortable.

Case 3. Female, aged 72, living alone in a terraced house. Personal hygiene was satisfactory and the condition of the house was clean. This was an early case of senile dementia and contact was made with her doctor who promised to keep her under observation. Visits have been made on a number of occasions by myself to watch her progress.

Case 4. Elderly male, living in a calves' shed near the Talbots, Llancarfan, in deplorable conditions and as a result of a visit made the Welfare Department of the Glamorgan County Council was asked to investigate and as a result accommodation was provided in a hostel.

With an ageing population there will no doubt be an increasing number of this type of case occurring where an individual may be living alone and with no relative at hand to assist them and owing to advancing years they become quite unable to manage themselves or their homes.

Some of these persons are able to manage by the assistance given to them by domestic helps supplied through the South-east Glamorgan Health Division and this service is invaluable and very much appreciated.

TABLE X.
INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN
THE VARIOUS PARISHES DURING 1951.

Parish.	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Acute Poliomyelitis	Enteric	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Food Poisoning	Meningitis
Bonvilston	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lavernock	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leckwith	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lisvane	3	—	5	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llancarfan	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llanedeyrn	2	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llanilterne	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llanfedw	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llanvithyn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llantrithyd	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michaelston-le-Pit	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pendoylan	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penmark and Porthkerry	—	—	2	—	36	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pentyrch	1	—	1	—	22	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peterston-s-Ely	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radyr	1	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhydygwern	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rudry	2	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Andrews	—	—	6	—	16	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
St. Brides-s-Ely	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Fagans	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Georges-s-Ely	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Lythans	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Nicholas	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sully	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Van	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welsh St. Donats	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wenvoe	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitchurch	10	—	7	—	103	36	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	19	—	24	—	264	69	8	2	—	1	2	—	—	1

TABLE Xa.
PARTICULARS OF THE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE
DISEASES IN THE AREA DURING 1951.

Diseases	Total cases Notified	Age not known	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65 and over	Cases admitted to hospital from Council's area	Deaths of residents in Council's area
Scarlet Fever	19	—	—	1	—	—	1	10	4	3	1	—	—	—	3	—
Diphtheria	24	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	2	4	6	—	2	15
Pneumonia	264	—	11	25	36	38	34	100	10	4	5	1	—	—	3	—
Measles	69	—	6	8	7	14	13	18	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	8	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—
Dysentery	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—
Enteric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	390	1	19	34	44	53	48	132	18	7	12	7	9	6	14	15

TABLE XI.
ADMISSIONS TO THE CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL DURING
1951 FROM CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Whooping Cough	Erysipelas	Measles and Pneumonia	Measles	Enteric Fever	Tonsillitis	Rubella	Pneumonia	T.B. Meningitis	Glandular Fever	Poliomylitis	Meningococcal Meningitis	Chicken Pox	Osteomyelitis	Food Poisoning	Rheumatism	Paratyphoid B.	Total	Died
January	...										2										2	1
February	...		1				1														2	
March	...						1														1	
April	...																				1	
May	...											1									3	
June	...											1									1	
July	...																				2	
August	...																				1	
September	...												2								2	
October	...																				1	
November	...																				1	
December	...																				1	
TOTALS	2		1				2		2		2	1	4		1				1		18	1

*Admitted to R.A.F. Hospital, St. Athan

TABLE XII.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1951.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15	7	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
25	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
45	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
55	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 & over	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
TOTALS	17	9	2	2	4	7	—	—

The following report presented in November, 1951, was the result of further investigations into the survey of tuberculosis which was reported to the Health Committee in November, 1950.

“At the present time on the tuberculosis register we have the names of 233 patients, 185 of these are suffering from the pulmonary disease and 48 from the non-pulmonary.

Whilst all these cases require to be kept under observation from time to time some of them can be regarded as quiescent or probably cured, but they are retained on the register until a definite diagnosis has been made that they are no longer suffering from tuberculosis.

The types at present which require urgent consideration are those in which the examination of sputum has shown that they are still positive carriers of the tubercle bacilli and it is some of these cases which, from an infectious point of view it is desirable to accommodate in more favourable housing conditions, and in this respect it is of first importance that they should have a separate bedroom to themselves. During our survey it has been found that some cases who were infectious have, in fact, been sharing a bed or bedroom although separate accommodation may be available but not used.

In order to remedy this position, the assistance of the Health

Visitor is desirable, as she, on her visits, may, by tactful persuasion be able to point out the dangers of not using the accommodation available to the best advantage.

Of the non-pulmonary type, from an infectious point of view there is much less danger. Only where the patient has an open wound which is discharging tubercle bacilli is there any danger, but fortunately this type of condition is very uncommon.

At the time of the survey in 1950 it was reported that 51 cases of tuberculosis were sharing a bed or bedroom and were living in unsatisfactory housing conditions, in the main Category 5 houses†. Under the present review it is found that some of the cases which were regarded as unsatisfactory have now improved in their conditions, either having become non-infectious or their housing position has been improved by transfer to alternative premises.

Since our report in 1950, 35 pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases have been added, and of this number 17 are reported as infectious; one patient is living in unsatisfactory housing conditions. Of these it is ascertained that 10 are sharing a room or a bed. The cases which I am particularly anxious to have considered for an early re-housing are those marked with an asterisk in the list published below.

The fact that in our own District we have so many cases of infectious tuberculosis having to reside in their own houses is unfortunate. This state of affairs is brought about by the fact that there are not sufficient beds in hospitals and sanatoria to accommodate patients until they are cured. It is, however, a fact that there are in Wales several hundred beds in these hospitals which are empty due to the difficulty of obtaining nursing staff. These vacancies, in the main, are in institutions which are situated away from large built-up areas. Those institutions which are near the built-up areas invariably have all their beds occupied. Until all patients suffering from this disease in an infectious form can be accepted into institutions, the risk of infection and further new cases arising as a result of contact with new patients is inevitable.

At present there are three males and eleven female patients from your District at Sanatoria."

†Housing Category as fixed under Rural Housing Survey, 1946.

TABLE I.
HOUSING POSITION CONCERNING THOSE CASES WHICH HAVE A POSITIVE SPUTUM
AND ARE INFECTIOUS.

Case No.	Housing Category	Positive-Negative Sputum	Application for Council House	Own Bed-Room	Sharing Room	Own Bed	Is rearrangement of rooms possible?
Whitchurch							
1	1	Positive	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	1	"	Council House	No	Yes	No	No
3	1	"	No	Yes	No	Yes	Not necessary
4*	1	"	No	No	Yes	No	No
5	1	"	No	Yes	No	Yes	Not necessary
6	1	"	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not necessary
7*	1	"	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Pentyrch							
8	1	"	No	Yes	No	Yes	Not necessary
9	1	"	Council House	Yes	No	Yes	Not necessary
St. Andrews							
10	1	"	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
11	1	"	No	Yes	No	Yes	Not necessary
Penmark							
12*	1	"	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Michaelston-le-Pit							
13*	3	Negative	Yes	No	Yes	No	No (to be re-housed)
Sully							
14	1	Positive	Council House	No	Yes	No	Yes
15	1	"	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Listvane							
16	1	"	No	Yes	No	Yes	Not necessary
17	1	"	No	Yes	No	Yes	Not necessary
Van							
18	1	"	No	Yes	No	Yes	Not necessary

TABLE II.
PATIENTS WHO ARE LIVING IN CATEGORY 5 HOUSES, BUT WHO ARE NOT NOW
REGARDED AS INFECTIOUS CASES.

Case No.	Application for Council House	Own Bedroom	Sharing Room	Own Bed
Rhydygwern 19	Yes	No	Yes	No
20	Yes	No	Yes	No
23	No	Yes	No	Yes
Rudry 24	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Van 21	No	No	Yes	No
Pentyrch 22	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Lavernock 25	Yes	No	Yes	No
Radyr 26	No	Yes	No	Yes

NOTE:—Two cases formerly in the above have been re-housed.

Mass Radiography Survey

I set out below copies of a letter and tables which I received from the Administrative Officer of the Mass Radiography Service, in September, 1951 :—

“I enclose herewith details of the recent surveys carried out in Whitchurch and Rhiwbina.

Unfortunately, the survey of the Cardiff district has taken much longer than we anticipated owing to one or two breakdowns of the set and other administrative difficulties, and it will not be possible to afford any further time to the Cardiff Rural District during this year. I am, however, making provision for a period to be allocated to you when the mobile unit is again operating in the area.

May I take this opportunity of thanking you and your staff for your co-operation in the surveys. I hope that your Council will be pleased with the results obtained in the larger centres. I was a little disapointed at Whitchurch and Rhiwbina, but probably a large number of the inhabitants visited our Unit at Ford House in the centre of the City when it was there earlier on.”

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE.
DETAILS OF MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY OF RHIWBINA GENERAL
POPULATION, JULY, 1951.

TABLE 'A' — ANALYSIS IN AGE GROUPS.

	GRAND TOTAL	Under 15 M F	15 - 24 M F	25 - 34 M F	35 - 44 M F	45 - 59 M F	60 & Over M F	TOTALS M F
Total Number of Persons Examined Normal and Abnormal	428	3 7	15 27	24 50	21 84	37 96	22 42	122 306
Total Number Found to be Abnormal	19, or 4.44%	— —	— —	— —	1 1	2 4	— —	3 8
Classification of Abnormal Cases :—								
(a) Definite Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1, or 0.23%	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— 1
(b) Needing further Observation for Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
(c) Other Abnormalities of Chest	18, or 4.21%	— —	— —	3 —	1 1	2 3	— 8	3 15

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE.
 DETAILS OF MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY OF WHITCHURCH GENERAL
 POPULATION, JULY—AUGUST, 1951
 TABLE 'A' — ANALYSIS IN AGE GROUPS.

	GRAND TOTAL	Under 15 M F	15 - 24 M F	25 - 34 M F	35 - 44 M F	45 - 59 M F	60 & Over M F	TOTALS M F
Total Number of Persons Examined Normal and Abnormal	637	1 8	26 51	52 100	40 116	57 110	32 44	208 429
Total Number Found to be Abnormal	26 or 4.08%	— —	1 1	2 2	3 1	6 2	4 4	14 12
Classification of Abnormal Cases :—								
(a) Definite Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2. or 0.31%	— —	— —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	2 —
(b) Needing further Observation for Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1. or 0.16%	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1
(c) Other Abnormalities of Chest	23. or 3.61%	— —	1 1	— 3	1 2	6 2	4 3	12 11

MASS RADIOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF WHITCHURCH GENERAL
POPULATION, JULY, 1951.

TABLE 'B'
Details of "Other Abnormalities."

			<i>Total</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Scoliosis	....	....	5	—	5
Bronchitis and Emphysema	....	....	4	3	1
Healed Primary P.T.	....	....	3	2	1
Thickened Pleura	....	....	3	1	2
Pneumoconiosis	....	....	3	3	—
Intrathoracic Tumour	....	....	2	1	1
Healed Post-Primary P.T.	....	....	1	1	—
Pulmonary Fibrosis	....	....	1	1	—
Basal Fibrosis	....	....	1	—	1
TOTALS	....	....	23	12	11

MASS RADIOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF RHIWBINA GENERAL
POPULATION, JULY, 1951.

TABLE 'B'
Details of "Other Abnormalities."

			<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Healed Post-Primary P.T.	....	....	6	2	4
Cardio-vascular disease—acquired	....	....	5	1	4
Healed Primary P.T.	....	....	2	—	2
Scoliosis	....	....	2	—	2
Bronchitis and Emphysema	....	....	2	—	2
Substernal Thyroid	....	....	1	—	1
TOTALS	....	....	18	3	15
Failed to return for large film	....	....	2	—	2

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 30 new cases of tuberculosis were notified, 26 being of the respiratory and 4 of the non-respiratory type. There were 11 deaths.

This again is a decline over the previous year by three cases but there was an increase of five deaths over the previous year.

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths was non-existent as in no instance was it found necessary to communicate with any medical practitioners.

The home visiting of cases is made by the Health Visitors on the staff of the South-east Glamorgan Health Division from whom a report on the home conditions, and the patient and contacts is made. Where there are any sanitary defects or urgent repairs required in the home, the Health Department ensures that these matters receive attention.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members of the Council and the chief officials of all departments, together with the staff of Health Department for their co-operation and assistance during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

G. McKIM THOMAS

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1952.





